

TEMATY NA ROZSZERZENIE

Wtorek, 24.03.2020 „Tajemnicza śmierć – praca z tekstem.”

Do zrobienia: zad. 2-8 na załączonej kserówce.

An Australian murder mystery

I can understand a text about a mysterious death.

- SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Do you know any stories about unexplained deaths? Think about TV dramas, films and books.
- Read the text on page 91. This mystery is sometimes called the Tamām Shud case. Why?

Strategia czytania

Kiedy rozwiązujesz test wielokrotnego wyboru, spróbuj odgadnąć odpowiedzi na pytania, zanim zapoznasz się z podanymi możliwościami. (Nie zawsze jest to wykonalne, ale czasem ci się uda.) Dopiero wtedy przeczytaj możliwe odpowiedzi. Jeśli jedna z nich jest zgodna z twoim domysłem, prawdopodobnie jest poprawna. Ale i tak sprawdź to uważnie.

- Read the Reading Strategy. Then look at the sentence beginnings below. Can you complete them? Do not look at exercise 4 yet.

- The suitcase did not help to identify the man because ...
- University professor John Cleland was the only person who ...
- The two clues contained in the book with the missing page were ...
- After they'd interviewed the nurse, the police wrongly thought that ...
- After many investigations, we now know ...

- For sentences 1-5, write the correct answer (a-d) in your notebook.

- The suitcase did not help to identify the man because
 - nothing in it had a name.
 - nobody was sure that the suitcase belonged to him.
 - it only contained cigarettes, matches and a few other possessions.
 - they didn't find it until weeks after his death.
- University professor John Cleland was the only person who
 - understood the meaning of tamām shud.
 - found the secret pocket in the dead man's trousers.
 - had read the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.
 - looked for clues to the dead man's identity.
- The two clues contained in the book with the missing page were
 - the nurse's telephone number and a secret message.
 - a message in Persian and a nurse's telephone number.
 - a secret message and a nurse's telephone number.
 - the telephone numbers and the name of a nurse.
- After they'd interviewed the nurse, the police wrongly thought that
 - she'd given Alfred Boxall a copy of the Rubaiyat.
 - the dead man was Alfred Boxall.
 - she could tell them what the secret message said.
 - the dead man had given her a copy of the Rubaiyat.
- After many investigations, we now know
 - the identity of the dead man.
 - what the secret message in the book means.
 - how and why the man died.
 - where the piece of paper containing the words tamām shud came from.

- VOCABULARY** Find the words for these items in the first two paragraphs of the text.

- 1 a murder
- 2 a train
- 3 chewing
- 4 a finger
- 5 dental
- 6 an open-top
- 7 a telephone
- 8 a secret

- Compound nouns**

car code gum investigation number prints records ticket

- Work in pairs or groups. Work together to read this secret message and find out one more mysterious fact about the Somerton Man case.**

KEY: a = z, b = a, c = b ... x = w, y = x, z = y

Xifo uif ovsstf tix uif opez, tif tble tif eje opu lopx

When the nurse saw the body, she said she ...

ijn, evu tif ttfmfe up stđphofaf ijin boe mppfle tđbsfe

- SPEAKING** Discuss these questions in pairs. Give reasons

- Do you think people will ever solve the mystery of the Somerton Man? Why? / Why not?
- What do you think happened? Did he kill himself or did a murderer kill him?
- Do you think the information in exercise 7 is an important clue?
- Does it matter who the man is or why he died? Why have people tried so hard to find out?

Who was the Somerton Man?

It began at 6.30 a.m. on 1 December 1948 when some passers-by discovered the body of a man on Somerton Beach in Adelaide, Australia, just west of the city. The police arrived and launched a murder investigation. At the hospital, doctors examined the body but could not find out for sure how the man had died. In his pockets were a bus ticket from the city, a train ticket, a comb, chewing gum, cigarettes and matches. There was no wallet or identification. Nobody knew who the man was.

The police continued their investigation. They could not identify the man using fingerprints or dental records. Then, two weeks after the discovery of the body, there was a breakthrough: they found a suitcase that the man had left at Adelaide station the day before his death. Inside the case were some clothes, a knife, scissors and a brush. However, these possessions did not reveal the man's identity. In fact, somebody had removed the labels from most of his clothes and another label from the suitcase itself.

A new expert joined the investigation: John Cleland, a professor at the University of Adelaide. In April, he found a clue that everybody is else had missed: a small piece of paper in a secret pocket inside the dead man's trousers. On the paper were two words in Persian: tamām shud. The words are from a famous Persian poem. The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, and they mean 'it is the end. Somebody had torn the paper from an old copy of the book.'

A few months later, a man gave police a copy of the Rubaiyat. He said somebody had dropped it into his open-top car the day after the man on Somerton Beach died. The last page of the book – with the final two words – was missing. In the book, the police found two clues: a telephone number and a message. The message was in a secret code. The second line was crossed out, and some letters were unclear:

The telephone number belonged to a nurse. She said she had given a copy of the Rubaiyat to a soldier called Alfred Boxall in 1947. Finally, the police had solved the mystery: obviously, the dead man was Alfred Boxall!

There was one more problem: Alfred Boxall was still alive. The police found him and interviewed him. What is more, he still had his copy of the Rubaiyat. The mystery of the body on Somerton Beach continued.

So what about the mysterious five-line message? Could it contain the answer to this puzzle? Perhaps, but unfortunately, nobody did not know what the message says. Nobody has ever solved the secret code.

Środa, 25.03.2020 „Przygotowywanie jedzenia – słownictwo.”
Do zrobienia: zad. 1, 3-6 na załączonej kserówce.

MIXED ABILITY PRACTICE

Preparing food

1 REVIEW 4.05 Match the foods to the pictures (1-16). Listen and check.

bread cake cheese chicken chips egg flour juice lemon milk
oil onion peppers rice salt tomatoes

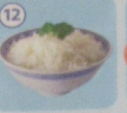














2 In pairs. Ask and answer to find which foods from Ex 1 your partner likes / dislikes / eats a lot of.

Which of the foods do you like?

I like chicken but I don't like peppers.

Do you eat a lot of chicken?

3 PRACTISE Complete the recipe with the words below.

bake boil bowl chop dish fry grill herbs
ingredients measure mix pour recipe serve

PIZZA

is possibly the world's favourite ¹ _____. Why not make your own? It's easy with our simple ² _____!

You need:
200g flour a tin of tomatoes
7g yeast a few dried ³ _____
an onion a little oil
100g cheese



- 1** Make sure you ⁴ _____ all your ⁵ _____ carefully before you start.
- 2** ⁶ _____ the onion into small pieces.
- 3** ⁷ _____ the onion and the herbs in a little oil, then add the tomatoes.
- 4** Cook the tomatoes, but don't let the mixture ⁸ _____.
- 5** ⁹ _____ the flour, oil and yeast in a ¹⁰ _____ to make the pizza base. Roll out the base.
- 6** Put the cheese on top, then ¹¹ _____ the pizza in the oven for about 10 mins. ¹² _____ your pizza with some salt. ¹³ _____ your favourite drink and enjoy!

(If you like meat on your pizza, why not ¹⁴ _____ some chicken and add that before it goes in the oven?)

yeast drożdże

4 EXTEND 4.06 Check the meanings of these adjectives that can describe food. Which ones describe the taste of food? Which describe the texture? Listen and check.

bitter creamy crunchy hot / spicy
savoury sour sweet

WORD POWER Adjectives ending in -y

5 a Look at these sentences. What nouns are the underlined adjectives formed from?

- 1 This food is really spicy!
- 2 I love snowy weather.
- 3 Your room's so messy!

b Complete the sentences with adjectives made from these nouns:

dirt juice sleep thirst

- 1 Can I have a drink? I'm really _____.
- 2 This orange is so _____. It's delicious!
- 3 I'm _____. I'm going to bed.
- 4 Please wash your hands. They're _____.

6 Which of these foods can be described using the adjectives in Ex 4? Some adjectives can go with more than one food.

apples biscuits chicken chilli
coffee crisps curry ice cream
lemon nuts olives sauce yogurt

25/03/2020 09:59

Czwartek, 26.03.2020 „Wydawanie i kupowanie – słownictwo.”
Do zrobienia: zad. 1, 3-5 na załączonej kserówce.

Spending and buying

REVIEW 4.07 Match the names of the shops to the pictures (1-8). Listen and check.

bookshop butcher's chemist's clothes shop greengrocer's newsagent's supermarket

Vocabulary booster 8.5

MIXED ABILITY PRACTICE

25/03/2020 10:00










2 In pairs. Ask and answer about the shops in Ex 1. Where are the nearest shops to you?

Where's the nearest bookshop?

It's in the high street, next to ...

3 PRACTISE Match words from each column to make phrases.

1 save 2 open a bank 3 pay 4 visit a high street 5 afford 6 get a 20% 7 ask for a 8 put your 9 exchange	A an expensive computer B store C a top that is too small D account E your money F refund G receipt in the bag H discount I for a coffee in cash
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4 Choose the correct alternative to complete the mini dialogues.

1 A Why do you never shop on the **store** / **high street**?
B Because you can get better **discounts** / **receipts** online.

2 A These trainers are the wrong size. Can I have an **exchange** / **account**, please?
B Sure. Have you got the **receipt** / **refund**?

3 A How much have you got in your **cash** / **account**?
B Quite a lot. But I still can't **afford** / **save** those headphones!

4 A What do you do when you have some extra **discount** / **cash**?
B I usually **save** / **exchange** it. I don't buy a lot of stuff.

5 EXTEND 4.08 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs below. Listen and check.

come to cut back pay back
pay into save up take out

1 I have to go to a cash machine to _____ some cash.

2 I'm still waiting for him to _____ the money he borrowed.

3 It's a good idea to _____ a bank account regularly.

4 Don't spend too much money on clothes. We need to _____ for a holiday.

5 Three T-shirts at £4.99 each. How much does that _____?

6 We're spending too much. We need to _____ or we won't have any money left.